THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868. (Volume Ten—Number 320

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Avalanche Office, 19 Avalanche Building, 22 Jefferson street.

Adkerson & Co., N. M., cotton factors and commission merchants, 264½ Front and 4 Jefferson streets.

Allison Brothers, hardware, 226 Main street.

Bogen & Co., D. C., cotton and tobacco factors, Avalanche Building, Jefferson street.

Benham, Hendrix & Co., rectifiers, 10 Adams street.

Bank, Estes & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Bolock & Co., booksellers and stationers, 315 Main street.

Buckley, F., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes 341 Main street.

Bell & Co., James T., steamboat agents, 13 Jefferson street.

Cameron & Co., J. H., Finley Churn Dasher, 351 Main street.

Chamberlin & Co., C. F., boot sellers and stationers, 197 Main street.

Clarke & Co., S. M., insurance agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Cleaves & Co., C. C., booksellers and stationers, 313 Second street.

Cruthwait, Chapman & Co., books and stationery, 167½ Main street.

Carolina Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., office 26 Main street.

Crain & Co., R. G., seed store, 279 Main street, in the Jackson Block.

Cubbins, Gass & Cooper, planing mill and lumber yard, 141, 143 and 145 Washington street.

Connell & Eakin, cotton gin and pickery, foot of Market street.

Cass, J. H., cotton and produce factor, 226 Front street.

Cubbins & Sons, iron founders and machinists, Adams street, near Mayor.

Cross & Co., H. C., general auctioneers, 248 Main street.

Christian & Co., J. A., storage for cotton and merchandise Navy Yard.

Davis, A. F., practical house and sign painter, 25 Union street.

Dougherty, Wm., marble works and marble mantel warerooms, 19 Front street, above Market.

Deposit Bank of Memphis, 20 Madison street.

Dickinson & Bro., J. W., cotton factors and commission merchants, 226 Front street.

Dellinger & Co., J., china, glass and queensware, 44 North Court street.

European Assurance Society, office 279 Main street.

Emmet Savings Institution, 6 Madison street.

Elson Brothers, dry goods, 267 Main street.

Fergason, Gordon & Co., grocers, 258 Front street.

Fowlkes & Steffey, cotton factors and commission merchants, 191 Second street and 48 Washington.

Finnie, Beckham & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 249 Main street.

Fitzgerald & Co., H., grocers, produce dealers and commission merchants, 278 Front street.

Forster, Kelleher & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 24 Main street.

Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Green & Co., N. S., dealers in whisky, etc., 259 Front street

Guy, Alden, McCrea & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 264 Front street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 17 Madison street.

Harmstad, Larry, steamboat Agent, No. 14 Jefferson street.

Hill, Strange & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 24 Monroe street.

Hill & Co., John C., cotton and storage warehouse, Court street, near Bayou.

Haller, Fisher & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 2 Madison street.

Howell Wood & Co., dry goods, Southern Palace, 251 Main street.

Hunt, Lewis & Fraser, attorneys, corner Second and Main street.

Isaacs & Fritz dry goods, 2 5 Main street.

Jones, Edward C., architect, 279½ Main street.

Jones, Brown & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 286 Front street.

Jones & Co G. W., wholesale and retail druggists, 287 Main street.

Jones & Co., J. W. A., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 188 Front street, up stairs.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Kerr & Forster, real estate brokers and general agents, 264 Front, 3 Union block, corner of Madison and Second.

Keller, Dr. J. M., office Jefferson street, Avalanche Editorial Rooms. Residence at General Hospital.

Kennedy, Williams & Russell, cotton factors and commission merchants, 266 Front street.

Kalamazoo Life Insurance Company, of New York, office corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Lowry & Co., W., cotton and storage warehouse, Adams street, near Bayou.

Lacey & Meighee, cotton factors and commission merchants, 4, 6 Front street.

Lane & Co., F., cotton factors and commission merchants corner of Union and Front streets.

Levett & Co., Joseph S., boots and shoe dealers, corner of Main and Union street.

Lawrence & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 228 Front street.

Lee, S., auctioneer, Second street, between Union and Gayoso.

Linkauer & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers 241 Main street.

Love and Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarders 4 Madison street.

Lowenstein, B., staple and fancy dry goods 242 Main street.

Lindauer, Arnold & Co., dry goods, 241 Main street.

Moody & Co., John R., commission and storage, 206 Front street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Ticket office, Bethel Block, southeast corner Court and Main streets.

Merry, Whitfield & Co., cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, No. 1 Howard's Row.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 8 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

Mosby & Dorlon, commission merchants, 264 Front street

McLean & Walker, storeroys at law, Bethel Block.

McCombs & Co., sole agents Eagle Cotton Gins, 222½ and 224 Main street.

Mutchler & Bro., liquor dealers, 281 Main street.

Martin & Donegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 12 Union street.

Mardwell & Anderson, marble works, No. 39 Union street, Masonic building, 2d floor.

Morgan & Ridgely, merchant tailor No. 31 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Moss & Stoddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Menken Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 262 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, wholesale druggists, 301 and 302 Main street.

Milford, Clements & Co., storage for cotton and merchandise generally, Poplar street, near river.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, office 257½ Main street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Piom Calvert, superintendent.

New Memphis, Theater, W. C. Thompson, manager, 3d floor, Union street, below Third.

Neely & Co., J. C., cotton factors and commission merchants, 280 Front street

Nolen & Lindsey, house and sign painters, glaziers, etc., 37 Jefferson street.

Nathan, Henry, importer and wholesale dealer in wines liquors, cigars, etc., 23 Jefferson street.

North American Fire Insurance Company, of New York city, Smith, general agent, 264 Front street.

Porter, McGehee & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, 3 Monroe street.

Power & Bro., Thomas, merchant tailors, 252 Second street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

Passmore & Co., W. H., General Auctioneers, Vincent Block, Second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Peet, cotton gins, presses and plantation machinery, 220 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Patrick & Co., J. M., cotton factors, 264 Front street.

Postoffice, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 272 Front street.

Price & Treadwell, wholesale grocers, Lee Block, Union street.

Parries & Harbert, commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Rice, Stix & Co., dry goods, 207 Main street.

Roach & Co., A. G., wholesale grocers, 230 Front street.

Rawlings & Co., J. J., cotton factors and commission merchants, 264 Front street.

Robertson & Carter, cotton factors and commission merchants, 18 Union street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founders and machinists, opposite Gayoso House.

Robeson, Sneed & Co., wholesale clothing, 305 Main street

Ruffin, Finney & Co., cotton factors, 15 Union street.

Rowzee, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Ayres Block, Second street.

Stewart, W. L., cotton and commission merchant, 2 Bank alley.

Schabel & Co., J. F., store fee ers, 277 Main street.

Stone, Horace, wholesale boots and shoes, 323 Mainstreet.

Sullivan, Mrs. Sallie, millinery goods, 287 Main street, over Sanders.

Semple, Nisbett & McClanahan, cotton factors and commission merchants, 18 Union street.

Stanley, King & Smith, cotton factors and commission merchants, 272 Front street, up stairs.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Orr, agents; office, 42 Madison street.

Smith & Leech, wholesale liquor dealers, 243 Second street.

Semmes & Co., B. J., importers and dealers in liquors, 254 Second street.

Shaw & Co., J. S., hardware, 233 Second street.

Swanwick & Co., W. T., lumber dealers, foot of Adams street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 269 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Toof, S. C., Book and Job Printer, No. 13 Web Court street.

Taylor, Cole & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Thomas & Arnold, dry goods, 243 Main street.

Toof, Phillips & Co., cotton factors, grocers and commission merchants, 266 Front street.

Tennessee State Mutual Insurance Company, of Memphis, office 13 Madison street

Tobin & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 10 Jefferson street.

Tennessee Savings Institution, corner of Court and Main sts' 2d.

Tobin, Lynn & Co., cotton factors and grocers, 248 Main street.

Vinson & Donohue, steamboat agents, 254 Front street, up stairs.

Verner & Hatchett, cotton factors and commission merchants, 220 Front street.

Van Brocklin, auctioneer, 29 Madison street.

Van Yeast, George W., agent Missouri State Lottery, 26 Jefferson street.

Waggoner & Co., J. H., merchant tailors and dealers in ready-made clothing, 194 Main street.

Weaver & Co., J. B., wholesale and retail druggists, 318 Main street.

Webb, S. M. & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Lee Block, Union street.

Worsham House, corner Main and Adams streets. C. B. Worsham, proprietor.

White, Merry & Rogers, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 266 Front street.

Wormeley, Joy & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Adams street, below Main.

Williams, J. D., wholesale clothing, 279 Main street.

Williamson, Hill & Co., wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 226 Front street.

Wall & Co., Martin, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 272 Front, 2 Main street.

White, W. F., storage and commission, 2 Monroe street.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

Bismarck is to be made a Duke.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Omaha, has been seriously ill, but is convalescent.

The Swasheim is going to help edit a paper in Pittsburg.

The new steel rails on the Hudson river railway are said to cost $160 a ton in gold.

The Pope has distributed 12,000 medals among the soldiers who fought at Montana.

It is reported that Isaac L. Allen, the Attorney General of Iowa, has become hopelessly insane.

The Grand Rapids (Michigan) *Democrat* puts up the old ticket, McClellan and Pendleton.

They are to have a new evening paper in Cincinnati, to be called the *Chronicle*, with a capital of $150,000.

Colonel John Christopher has been relieved of recruiting duty at Chicago, and ordered to join his regiment at Memphis.

Mr. J. S. Clark, the American comedian, has been performing for the past three months at St. James' Theater, London.

A negro in the Alabama Convention made some allusion to the "Latin tongue." We presume he thought it was beef tongue.

"The Rise and Fall of the Emperor Maximilian. By authority," we don't know by whose, is just out in London.

Since Senator Sprague made his recent speech he has been dubbed "Single Speech Sprague."

The Hebrews of New York realized $25,000 from their late charity fair in aid of their own poor.

Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, is a member of the Finance Committee of the "Central Grant Club" of New York.

On January 1 all the employes of the Boston and Albany railroad appeared for the first time with their new uniform cap, gray bodies and black bands.

Lester Williams, who was elected as paymaster for the manhoodites of the Mississippi menagerie, is also employed by Horace Greeley as correspondent.

General Hayden, commander of the post of Huntsville, Alabama, has been appointed by General Meade to the command of the State of Alabama, vice General Swayne, removed.

The officers of the New York and New Haven railroad have decided to use steel rails in relaying the track of their road, and the president has ordered two thousand tons from England.

All the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation have united in a determined effort for the removal of Mr. Joseph W. Cake, the present Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

The Giant locomotive works in Patterson, New Jersey, are closed for want of work. The wages of the men, however, will be paid, less twenty-five per cent, while the works are idle.

The report which has recently been circulated that General Hooker, who is now in Europe, is in failing health, is inaccurate. The General is spending the winter in Nice, and is gradually improving.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who knows whereof he speaks, makes the startling revelation that the number of lives lost in the Angola disaster was nearly twice as large as has hitherto been stated, being sixty-eight instead of thirty-nine.

There is strong reason to apprehend that Texas will soon cease to be a stock raising State. Every negro in the country is stated to be heavily armed with guns and pistols, as well as with knives, and cattle are wantonly shot down, whilst there is no refuge whatever for hogs and poultry.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, its new President, is said to be revolutionizing the affairs of the New York Central railroad, discharging supernumerary officials and equalizing the freight charges, which bore very heavily on the local traffic, which is to be encouraged instead of neglected as heretofore.

The Norwich (Connecticut) *Bulletin* says that a secret order has been instituted in New York City, known as the "Brotherhood of the Black Crook," and that its rites and ceremonies are even more ludicrous and obscene than were those of the defunct "Sons of Malta."

A gentleman from Hartford, who offered Dickens $3,000 to go to that city, was told that Mr. D. resolved, before leaving England, to make no engagements in America, but to go wherever he might think best. "But," said Mr. Dickens, "I will go to Hartford."

A riot occurred at a public meeting at Prattleville, near Montgomery, Alabama, on Saturday. The melee was brought about by a negro firing into a crowd, after which about fifty shots were fired. Two white men, Smith and Holt, and several negroes were wounded.

Amos Kendall, a new recruit belonging to the Fifth cavalry, was killed on Saturday evening at Nashville, by two men belonging to the same regiment. Deceased was beaten about the head with the buts of muskets until his brains were scattered about the floor. The murder took place in a house of ill fame.

A special says that counsel has not yet been engaged to appear in the cases involving the legality of the reconstruction laws, to come before and be decided by the court in a few days. The Acting Secretary of War has been asked to retain proper counsel, but no selection has as yet been made.

A Paris correspondent says: The walking costumes are narrow and spanned aprons in front, with the same behind over a short flounced silk underskirt. The said aprons are open on the sides and rounded. I am told they show off the figure to perfection, which is a thing no one can deny; but these, no more than bathing costumes dripping with water, can be called supreme elegance.

Some ill-natured correspondent "does up" General Sam Cary, the newly elected Congressman from Cincinnati, as follows: "Your friend Cary distinguishes himself, not only by putting his feet on his desk, in accordance with a dirty, vulgar custom, (common to Western members,) but in actually stretching himself out in a recumbent position, bringing that part of his person where the legs end and the body begins, in full view. It is said that he has caught everything since he has been in Washington, except the eye of the Speaker."

Mr. Pigott, the editor the *Irishman*, who is arrested for high treason, is not the son of Chief Justice Whiteside, as erroneously stated. Mr. John E. Pigott is the eldest son of David Pigott, chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in Ireland, and is himself a barrister and graduate of the Dublin University. He is forty years of age, and married some twenty years since Miss Phelan, a daughter of Dr. Phelan, then Commissioner of Medical Charities, in Ireland. He belonged to the patriot band of 1848, which numbered in its roll the names of Dillon, O'Gorman and Mitchel, and contributed to the early numbers of the *Nation* many inspiriting songs and brilliant prose pieces. He is an enthusiastic Irish antiquarian and lover of the old Irish music. As in the case of Dillon, O'Gorman and Mitchel, his savage fire as a patriot writer contrasts strangely with his gentleness in private life. He is one of the most genial, unselfish and loveable of men.

THE GREATEST POLITICAL EFFORT OF THE DAY.

Extracts from the Eloquent Address of Hon. Dan. W. Voorhees,

Delivered Before the Democratic State Convention of Indiana.

The Issues Clearly Set Forth.

Terrible Lashing of the Radicals.

From the eloquent and logical speech of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, delivered on the 8th of January before the Indiana Democratic State Convention, we make the following extracts. We regret our space will not allow us to publish it in full:

"They (the Democracy) come to uphold the dignity of labor and to protect the farmer, mechanic and every industrial class from the wicked ravishes of those drones in the public hive, who devour all the taxes and contribute none themselves. In the presence of such a convention, assembled for such mighty purposes, I may well stand uncovered, and with deep gratitude thank you for the warm evidences of your confidence and esteem, as well as for the numerous marks of approval and kindness with which you have distinguished me in the past. In my solemn opinion, I am now in the presence of that class of men and that class of principles which will soon take in charge the interests of the nation, and bestow upon it a destiny more brilliant and commanding, more happy and powerful, than ever the eye of man has hitherto looked upon in all the annals of the human race. The house of our faith is this day founded upon the rock of everlasting truth. It will stand. Tempests may rage around it, and earthquakes rock its foundations, yet it will stand, for eternal justice is its indwelling spirit."

Of Andrew Jackson he said:

"On this day, fifty-three years ago, a military chieftain, at a single step, strode to the front of the world's theater, where all nations gazed, in startled wonder, upon his towering and splendid form. He was crowned a hero of giant proportions, with the universal acclaim of the civilized world. Every quarter beneath the sun paid tribute to his fame. But, standing on this dazzling and dangerous eminence, with his head suddenly lifted to the very stars, Andrew Jackson found something still mightier yet than the sword with which he had achieved so much renown. It was the civilized law of his country.

"He bowed that more than princely head before it, and, with unsandaled feet, as Moses of old at the burning bush, he trod its precincts as holy. In that hour his triumph was far prouder and grander than when the British forces fled before him in dismay."

Of the sin of the Radical party, Mr. Voorhees said:

"The disunion of the Radical party to-day is a sin of willful perfidy; a sin against knowledge and conscience; a sin against its own solemn injunctions; a sin against the living, whose hopes it has mocked, and against the dead, whose sacrifices it has turned to empty nothing. Its sin is unpardonable. Let it be buried in the potter's field, where the parties of the past, who have betrayed the people, sleep in ever increasing infamy together."

Taxation assumed this form:

"In the midst of these darkening days, when the laborer goes about the streets in quest of bread, and grinding is low, and the skeleton of want looks in at the doors and windows of many an honest household, you are taxed by Congress for the support of a standing army beyond what any other people enjoy under the sun.

"The people of the United States are paying over five hundred millions of annual revenue. More than one-half of that most enormous amount is swallowed up by the Congressional policy of reconstruction. If the farmer or mechanic pay twenty dollars in the tax gatherer, ten of it goes as a tribute to a vast military government, which exists in plain, open and confessed violation of the Constitution. If your property is advertised on the trees, at cross-roads, and on the doors of public houses for delinquent and unpaid taxes, remember that they would not have been half so heavy, and you might easily have paid them, if the standing army had been abolished and the expense of governing the Southern States left where it belongs, with the people of those States."

Of the impoverishment of the South, he said:

"And the generous and growing farms—those plantations of more than Oriental magnificence—from which all this startling wealth was obtained, and which have been so much derided by the disciples of new England—what was their value? They were worth over one thousand four hundred millions of dollars, while all the real estate of a similar character in New England was appraised at four hundred and seventy-five millions.

"Of this vast wealth, how much is the wealth of the South? Where is her corn, her cotton and her cattle? Why do her inexhaustible acres lie barren and unworked? Why do her gigantic resources invite none of the capital of the world? Why does business enterprise turn away from this natural paradise of trade? Why does the emigrant, in search of a home, go to the colder, harder and poorer regions? There, you can look and behold the reasons for yourselves. The Radical Congress has killed the life, the hope and the prosperity of the most fruitful portion of the Republic.

"Once it poured into the lap of a fostering and protecting government a stream of treasure as deep and strong as the current of its own Mississippi. Now it hangs like a paralyzed limb, a helpless incumbrance, a poor pensioner and burden upon the patience and bounty of the rest of the body. Its fields are smitten with an unnatural sterility. Every production has withered and died, as if some vast upas tree had cast its shade over all. A fatal and desolating blight is upon the land, upon the new wine, and upon the oil, and upon that which the ground bringeth forth, and upon men, and upon cattle, and upon the labor of the hands.' In her ancient glory and strength she could meet one-half the taxation which now darkens the face of the land. She could take from your shoulders one-half the load that now bends you to the earth. The South, in a natural condition of prosperity—the child of protection instead of oppression—an object of love not of hate, spoliation and vengeance on the part of the Government—could pay two hundred and fifty millions a year, as her share of the public revenue.

"Under the present murderous policy, however, toward her, it costs two hundred and fifty millions a year to govern, crush and destroy her; making a difference of five hundred millions, an amount almost equal to the entire expenses of the Government. The Radical policy has not only set fire to and consumed one-half the granaries, the stacks and harvest fields of the United States, but it likewise taxes what is left to keep a standing army over the ghastly and smouldering ruins it has made.

"But I may be told that the destruction of slavery is the cause of the destruction of so much wealth; that the figures which I have produced from the census of 1860 were based upon slave labor. At that time the South contained a white population of four millions, six hundred and four thousand. Its black population numbered three millions, eight hundred and ninety-six thousand. There that population, trained to labor, remains to-day. The ravages of war and the results of emancipation have been made up, or nearly so, by the law of natural increase. The statesmanship, then, of the country, finds a vast laboring population in possession of the most fertile and productive region of the earth, and by its policy turns that region into a barren desert and a howling wilderness. The rich lands are all there. The brawny and stalwart labor is there, and actual want is there. But the miserable and incendiary politician from the North is also there; the infamous Union League, with which to seduce the negro to his ruin, is there; a vast and appalling military despotism, created and used by a political party for purposes of party abomination, is there; the Freedmen's Bureau, that guarantee out of your pockets that the negro may live without work, is there, with its mighty clan of pernicious, poisonous emissaries; and the darkness, reptile, locusts and plagues were not more fatal to Egypt than are these gigantic evils of that ruined land. We hear the dreadful cry of actual starvation coming up at this moment from a country richer far than the delta of the Nile. A loan of thirty millions, to be paid by you, is in contemplation by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, with which to maintain a people who will not work or let others work, in the garden spot of creation. Is this the banquet to which you were invited by the abolition of slavery? Is this the feast of good things to which you were bidden by Abolition emissaries?"

What further of the Radicals:

"Thus Radical reconstruction proceeds, and it is the open and avowed purpose of Congress to admit these States, thus in the hands and under the control of the negroes, before this session closes. The great crime is pressed now each day and hour with fierce desperation, and who so blind as not to see the odious purpose? A Presidential election is at hand, and the first fruits of this accursed conspiracy are to be seventy electoral votes deposited for the Radical candidate by the hands of the negro. The negroes of Georgia, in their dense barbarity, are to outvote the freemen of Indiana in the choice of a Chief Magistrate. The negro on the levees of the Mississippi is to drown the voice of the intelligent farmer of the North. I speak advisedly.

"The Radical leaders, since the late elections, expect to carry but few of the Northern States. They despair of controlling any longer the white vote of the country. They seek no longer to govern this great Republic by the white man's influence. They yield all that to the Democratic party, and denounce 'a white man's party' as an intolerable offense. But with seventy negro electoral votes, and to them added the votes of Tennessee and Missouri, both bastard offsprings of the bayonet, they are preparing to rob the people of their most sacred rights, and openly defy the legally expressed public will. The act of reconstruction is unconstitutional, if there is a Constitution in the land; it is a fraud on the purposes and objects of the war, if that word has not lost all its meaning; it is upheld by perjury and duress, if there be such crimes; and yet we are expected to quietly yield to its claim, that the negro shall make the next President."

Mr. Voorhees made some inquiry as to what the African has done:

"His race has been in this world as long as yours. The earth and the fullness thereof has been for him as well as for you. Every avenue of human thought and action has been open to him from the morning of creation. But where are the foundations he has laid, the structures he has reared?

"Where are the books he has written? Where are his temples dedicated to science? Where are his histories, filled with his achievements in war or peace? Where are his epic poems, his odes and his ballads? Where is his sculpture? What block of marble ever took the human face and form under the divine inspiration of his genius? Where is his architecture? What quarry did he ever open, and what Doric, Gothic or Ionic columns did he ever raise? Where are his cities? He has had six thousand years in which to build them. Where is the work of his hands and the offspring of his enterprise? All history is silent to these questions. He has made no sign of progress in all the wide realms of the ages. The great creations of human genius, the mighty productions of science, are to him an impenetrable mystery."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THURSDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

General Hancock Declines to Interfere with the Civil Authorities.

He thinks them Competent to Execute the Laws.

Internal Revenue and its Collection in Tennessee.

The Johnson-Grant-Sherman-Thomas-Stanton Embroglio.

Who is to be Secretary of War?

The North Carolina Banjo and Bones Convention.

Meade Reaffirms one of Pope's Orders.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—A letter has been received at the Headquarters of the Army, addressed by General Hancock to the Governor of Texas, who asks that a military commission be appointed to try three persons for murder. Hancock, replying, expressed the opinion that the existing government of Texas possesses all the power necessary for the proper and prompt trial of the prisoners in question in due course of law; and says it must be a matter of profound regret to all who value constitutional government that there should be occasions, in time of civil commotion, when the public good imperatively requires the intervention of the military power for the repression of disorders in the body politic, and for the punishment of offenses against existing laws of the country, framed for the preservation of social order; but that the intervention of this power should be called for trials, or even be suggested by the civil magistrate, when the laws are no longer silent and civil magistrates possess, in their respective spheres, all the power necessary to give effect to all laws, excites the surprise of the commander of the Fifth Military District.

The Republican members of the Ohio delegation have signed a petition to the Senate, asking that body to reject the nomination of S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Letters have been received by the Internal Revenue Commissioner, from Tullahoma, Tennessee, and from T. O. Crofford, Revenue Inspector, James Ramsay, Collector for the Third district of that State, giving information in regard to the danger experienced by them in attending to business, regarding illicit distillation, and with particular allusion to a case which has but recently occurred in that district, where the party, who was in arrears to the Government for one thousand dollars, had resisted the Collector making a distrain upon him for indebtedness. It appears that after the distrain had been accomplished and the Collector and Inspector left the premises, they were followed and attacked by the party who had been distrained, accompanied by others, and that the inspector was severely wounded, and other outrages perpetrated. It does not appear from the correspondence that any of the offending parties have yet been molested, either by military or civil process. A letter from the Inspector, dated the 11th instant, reports that since his being wounded, several illicit distilleries were in operation in the Third District. Information has reached the Department of resistance being made to the revenue officers in the discharge of their duty in suppressing illicit distilleries in the neighborhood of Knoxville. Vigorous measures have been instituted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the arrest and punishment of the parties committing these outrages.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that Grant and Sherman called on the President, and the former, in the presence of Sherman, admitted he had promised to resign the office of the Secretary of War, in response to proper legal proceedings; or if circumstances demanded another course, he would surrender the office into the President's hands.

The *World's* correspondent has had an interview with the President, at which the latter reiterated that Grant promised to notify him what course he should pursue. The correspondent says the President will not recognize Stanton, and intends to make a new nomination soon. Generals Grant and Thomas also called on the President, Tuesday, and after the former had made explanations, both Grant and Sherman suggested that Stanton should resign, and told the President they would so advise Stanton. They subsequently had an interview with Stanton.

General McClernand is to be Minister to Mexico.

RALEIGH, January 15.—The Convention was organized to-day. J. G. Cowles, of Wilkes, was elected President; J. T. Burns, of Cumberland, principal clerk; J. H. Bonet Forsyth, assistant; James H. Jones, of Wake (negro), principal doorkeeper, and John D. Ball, assistant. All of the officers are Radicals. Jones, the principal doorkeeper, is an original free negro, and was Jeff. Davis' body servant during the war and was captured with him.

ATLANTA, January 15.—A general order has been issued, reannouncing the order from the War Department and General Pope, forbidding any interference under color of authority by State courts with persons in the military service or Bureau for acts done by any order.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 15.—The Legislature, in joint convention, to-day voted for United States Senator, with the following result: Swann, 37 (a loss of four from yesterday's vote); Hamilton, 31; Pratt, 20; Blair, 3; balance scattering. Fifty-six are necessary to a choice.

HAVANA, January 15.—Padre Fiescher reached here clandestinely from Mexico, and sailed away to Europe by the steamer Eagle for New York. He will rejoin Maximilian's ex-minister, Raunow, who was steward foreign minister to the Mexican Empire, and is about to publish a series of documents relative to the history of the Mexican Empire, embracing the correspondence between Napoleon and Maximilian.

LONDON, January 15.—The Levant *Herald* denied that the influence of the United States had been weakened in Turkey by the late exchange of good offices between Russia and America. Notwithstanding even the resolution passed by the American Congress expressing sympathy for the Cretans, there is confidence in the authorities of the United States.

PARIS, January 15.—A pamphlet, by Napoleon, on the foreign relations and domestic affairs of France, is about to appear.

VIENNA, January 15.—The frigate Navarre has been signalled from Trieste. Francis Joseph, the Archduke, and other members of the imperial family, left to-day to receive the remains of Maximilian.

TURIN, January 15.—A delegation of Italians, with General Menzois at its head, has gone to Trieste to be present at the landing of the remains of Maximilian.

LISBON, January 15.—The Lower Chamber of Cortes has been closed by the King, and orders have been given for the election of a new Chamber, which meets at the end of April next.

PITTSBURG, January 16.—The river is falling, with three feet two inches in the channel. Thermometer, 19°.

NEW YORK, January 16—12 m.—Gold opened at 139⅝; at 9:20 a.m., it was 139¼; at 10:50 a.m. it was 140, and is now 140¾. Cotton quiet but firm. Quotations nominally unchanged. Exchange steady.

The Boston *Sunday Courier* has a special dispatch from New York which announces positively that the New York *Herald* has been offered for sale within a day or two, and that certain partners in the *Tribune* Association are negotiating for the purchase. The price is understood to be $1,000,000, exclusive of the new building, but including the four new presses, which cost $400,000. This sale is not on account of the trouble with the Associated Press, but, if rumor can be believed, is caused by certain family perplexities of the senior editor, which have for some time been the subject of gossip.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Special Scheme OF THE RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS

To be Drawn on about

February 15th, 1868,

UNDER the direct auspices of the following well known citizens of Memphis:

DIRECTORS:

N. CORONNA, President German National Bank;
JOHN A. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.;
W. L. STEWART, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.;
ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector;
E. R. PITTMAN, of E. R. Pittman & Co.;
GEO. H. LESUERE, of Ward & Lesuere.

N. CORONNA, Treasurer.

DEPOSITORY—German Nat'l Bank.

F. Y. ROCKETT, Financial Secretary

$34,500 IN PREMIUMS.

Number of Prizes, 25

Certificates $5 Each.

A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.

Capital Prize Valued at $20,000,

Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and grounds immediately surrounding.

PRIZE NO. 1.

The celebrated RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late county seat of Shelby county, Tennessee, nine mile Northwest of Memphis and two miles from Well's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. These springs are six in number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every summer by thousands of seekers of health and pleasure from all quarters of the country. They are within a few steps of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and empties into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health inspiring retreat, and the presumption that Colonel J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh rises to an eminence of pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthfulness as beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, several hotel-building, and are designated as follows:

Marble Spring,
Box Spring,
Magnolia Spring,
Arsenic Spring,
Sulphur Spring,
Freestone Spring.

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The springs are so much resorted to by pleasure seekers as by invalids, owing to the beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic arbors, Reading Saloon, Gents' Bowling Alley, saloon, Billiard Room Gymnasium, Refreshment Tables, etc., while Wolf river affords the earliest Boating and Fishing.

The grounds accompanying the Springs in the above scheme are included in the First prize, is fifteen acres in extent, overlooking the valley and affords in addition to a magnificent site for a grand hotel and other buildings; splendid facilities for a park, promenades, etc.

An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are unsurpassed in the medicinal curative properties by any in the United States. There is no reason then why Raleigh should not become as famous as Saratoga, Sharon or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.

A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the springs, and a movement has been inaugurated looking to a direct rail communication with Memphis.

For this reason, $50,000 was recently offered, which was declined in order that the above scheme may be fully carried out.

PRIZE NO. 2.

The elegant COUNTRY MANSION HOUSE and lot residence of J. M. Coleman is within a few yards of the springs. The house is in first-class order, has nine rooms, and is beautifully embowered in shrubbery. The lot is well fenced, and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary conveniences, etc. It is a railway between the village and Spring Valley, on the main promenade. Value, $6,000.

PRIZE NO. 3.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.

PRIZE NO. 4 TO 25.

TWENTY-TWO COTTAGE LOTS, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars each. These lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfares, and will be drawn with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at all times to the Springs and bowling alleys.

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of blanks (including twenty-five inscribed with names of the premiums) will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time and the blanks drawn will take the premium drawn simultaneously.

All moneys received upon the sale of these shares will be placed in the German National Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

REFERENCES.

C. P. Chamberlain & Co. — B. Loewenstine Bros.
Rice, Stix & Co. — H. Babb.
G. Falls. — C. M. Apperson & Co.
G. C. Boone & Co.

NOTICE.

Persons ordering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to the amount of five dollars in registered letters, and post office or other drafts, payable to our order for larger amounts, at our risk. Certificates will be sent by return mail. All orders for certificates, and communications, should be addressed to

F. Y. ROCKETT,
Financial Secretary,
At Phœnix Mutual Insurance Company, Bethel Block, 260 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. jal

Constable's Sale.

On Monday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, I shall proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, THE entire household furniture, bar room fixtures, etc., in the Hotel de Europe, on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Second streets. A full description of the property to be found in the hands of the auctioneers, W. H. Passmore & Co. JAMES JOHNSON,
Constable, District 9, county.

To Property Holders

ALL owners of City Real Estate, and all agents of owners are respectfully requested to leave with the undersigned, at the Mayor's office, Memphis, memoranda of any SALES, LEASES, SUB-DIVISIONS, etc., made by them since the last assessment.

JOHN PARK,
L. J. DUPRE,
JOHN T. TREZEVANT,
Assessors.

oct10

WINTER SCHEDULE.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE Railroad Line.

COMMENCING JANUARY 6TH, 1868, trains will leave Memphis as follows:

Morning Express ..... 7:00 a.m.
Evening Express ..... 3:30 p.m.

Railroad time, which is fifteen minutes faster than city time.

Both Trains Run Through to Louisville without Change of Cars,

And make direct connection with Jeffersonville railroad

For all Eastern and Northern Cities.

Evening train from Memphis connects with U. S. Mail Line Steamer, running double daily steamers between Louisville and Cincinnati.

Passengers by Evening Trains reach Nashville at 6:40 a.m.; Cairo at 4:00 a.m., and St. Louis at 2:00 p.m., next day.

36 to 48 Hours Quicker Than by Boat.

Trains arrive at Memphis at 9:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

☞ Procure tickets at No. 257 1-2 Main street, or at Depot, head of Main street.

☞ BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH to all Important Northern and Eastern Cities.

S. B. JONES, Superintendent,
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. ja7

EDWARD C. JONES,

ARCHITECT,

Walker Block, 279 1-2 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

oct

Municipal Court of the City of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1868.

Ed. Worsham, plaintiff, vs. George Rayfield, defendant—Att

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CITY ATTORNEY.—We are authorized to announce JOHN F. LAYDEN as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Attorney, at the ensuing March election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce HENRY C. SAYLE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. Jal7
All City papers copy.

FOR CONSTABLE 5TH CIVIL DISTRICT.—We are authorized to announce C. MARTIN as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Fifth Civil District, at the ensuing March election, subject however to the nomination of the Conservative party.

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.
W. I. STEWART.
Ja16

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—Editor Avalanche: You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee, at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,
A. WOODWARD.
Ja16

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—We are authorized to announce JOHN MARTIN, SR., as a candidate for the office of County Register, at the ensuing March election, subject only to the nomination of the Conservative party. Ja17

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Register of Shelby county, at the ensuing election, subject however to the nomination of the Democratic party.
CHAS. W. JOHNSTON.
Ja16

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—We are authorized to announce JAMES W. KING as a candidate for the office of County Register, at the election in March, subject only to the nomination of the Conservative party. Ja16

TAX COLLECTORSHIP OF SHELBY COUNTY.
BARTLETT, January 7, 1868.
FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Please announce my name as a candidate for Shelby county at the ensuing March election, subject only to the nomination of the Conservative party of Shelby county. Respectfully,
H. L. PRIDDY.
Ja17

FOR SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce A. M. ROSS as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing election in March, 1868. de23

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce W. W. CALDWELL as a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March. de9

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation by a competent Book-keeper. Address Box 2.25. de6

AGENTS WANTED—$5 to $20 PER MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere, to sell the genuine and only reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—price only $15. Every machine warranted three years. Liberal terms to agents, address S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt., Manufacturers and General Agents for the South.

WANTED EVERYWHERE, AGENTS—Male and Female, to introduce the genuine IMPROVED DOMESTIC SEWING FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner, and will do the whole range of work. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after cutting across the seam every quarter of an inch. Every machine fully warranted for three years. We will pay the above salary and expenses, or a commission, to suit purchasers. Full particulars, and sample stitches, made on our machine, sent free. Address BLISS & HEATHERTON, Louisville, Kentucky.
☞ Caution.—The public are hereby cautioned against the impositions practiced by parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise, for the genuine. All genuine will be furnished with a certificate of agency, signed by us. Ours is the only genuine and really practical sewing machine manufactured, and we are the only general agents in existence.

AGENTS WANTED—Ten to twenty dollars a day, to introduce the celebrated STANDARD SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It sews two threads, and makes the genuine Lock Stitch, alike on both sides. The only machine made the Trade solicits. Each Agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars.
E. REACH & CO.,
24 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—Agents to sell the CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE. Price $15. Machine dealers will find it greatly to their interest to call and see our terms. Address HARTY & IRELAND, 16 Second street, Memphis.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—My late residence on Thornton Avenue, between Market and Alabama streets; house contains seven rooms, hall, cistern, etc., and three-quarters acre of land; all the conveniences of a country home still; convenient to the business part of the city.
WAGGENER.
de9 Main street.

FOR RENT.—A DWELLING HOUSE containing six rooms, stable, cistern, etc., with three and a half acres of land adjoining; pleasantly situated and but 3 miles from Court Square on New Raleigh road. Apply to
GEORGE W. BARNES,
de23 114 Court street.

FOR RENT.—A good DWELLING HOUSE on Jackson street, between Main and Second, containing seven rooms; also, a store room on Third street, near Jefferson. Also, a store room on Jefferson and Third. Rent low. Inquire of
E. W. WICKERSHAM.
de16 At Citizens' Union Bank.

FOR RENT.—A new and splendid store under the new Court building, corner of Union and Second streets. A store suitable for a General Grocery and Commission business, and several small stores, and a fine suit of offices, corner of Monroe and second streets.
Two Boarding Houses under the Gayoso Hotel.
A large Warehouse on second street. Rents reduced to suit the times. Apply to
W. MERRICK.
de19 No. 317 Second street.

FOR RENT.—One New Brick Storehouse, No 9 Howard Row, 34 feet front by 100 deep. Apply to
W. L. DUFF,
de23 19 West Court street.

LOST.

LOST—On Tuesday night, between the Theater and Manager Thompson's house on Madison street, a double carriage blanket, red on one side and white and purple on the other. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Avalanche office. Ja16

STOLEN.

STOLEN—On Thursday night I lost my pocket book, containing among other papers two notes, one drawn by Longstreet & Co. in my favor, dated January 15, and payable one day after date for $36 65; the other note drawn by Alfred Taylor in favor of Caleb Jarman, and payable one day after date for $20. This is to warn the public not to trade for the same, as pay ment has been stopped.
HOWARD COOK.
Ja17

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—One Portable Boiler and Engine, eight (8) horse power; one upright Engine on iron frame, three (3) horse power; one Magowan Pump, medium size; all in complete running order. Call on Bluff, foot of Madison street.
H. DUFFIN & BRO.
Ja15

FOR SALE—Two fine Brunswick BILLIARD TABLES complete and in good order. Have been used but part in Jured. Will sell cheap. Apply to
W. WICKERSHAM,
Southeast Corner of Jefferson and Third streets,
Memphis, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. D. EDWARDS AND J. L. CLARK, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities and debts due the firm are assumed by J. L. CLARK, who will continue the business as heretofore.
J. L. CLARK,
J. D. EDWARDS.
January 6, 1868. Ja10

NOTICE—I have this day associated with me in the Livery Stable business, R. F. PARKER. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of H. ICE & PARKER.
T. J. HICKS.
Memphis, January 7th, 1868. Ja9

NOTICE—John L. Leech has retired from the firm of Smith & Leech. Ja8

NOTICE.—All persons herein interested, are notified that the undersigned will apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. M. Q. Foit, deceased, at the next term of the Shelby County Court
JAMES K. POLK.
F. H. THORNE, Attorney. dec16

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the January term, 1868, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will make application to be appointed guardian of Miss Myrtice M. LaRose.
JOHN SOMERVELL.
de6

NOTICE—The ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New Orleans, La., during the summer, has been thoroughly renovated. Additions made to the furniture, and on the first of November the Restaurant will be abandoned and the Table d'Hote readopted. I will take this opportunity to thank the patrons of the Hotel for past favors and reassure them and the public that it will be kept in a manner to meet their approval.
O. E. HALL.
oc27

FRIDAY, : : : : : : JANUARY 17, 1868

THE HON. JOHN A. JAMISON, Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Chicago, in the case of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* WINCHESTER HALL and others, delivered a recent decision, which is published in the Chicago *Republican*, and in which the so-called rebels are shown to have some rights in the civil courts of the North. In March, 1862, the insurance company prosecuted a suit against defendant to foreclose a mortgage on certain lands in Chicago, because of the failure to pay several installments of interest, according to the condition of the bond. The decree was prosecuted to a foreclosure, and a sale effected on the 15th of September, 1862. From this sale no redemption has ever been made. Under the statutes of Illinois, defendant had three years to file an answer to the bill of foreclosure. This he did not do; but comes in now and petitions to do so; because, before and at the time of the filing of the bill of foreclosure he and his wife were and are now inhabitants of the State of Louisiana; that from July 16, 1861, to June 13, 1865, a state of public war existed between Louisiana as a part of the so-called Confederate States, and Connecticut and Illinois as a part of the United States; that by the laws of war and law of nations, as well as by the act of Congress of the 13th of July, 1861, and the proclamation of the President of the 16th of August, 1861, issued in pursuance thereof, all commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of the rebel and loyal States was, during the period indicated, unlawful; that he was thereby prohibited from paying the bond and mortgage upon which the decree was rendered, and the holder from suing for the recovery of the money or the interest until the proclamation of peace on the 13th of June, 1866, and that by reason of these disabilities the statute of limitation of three years was suspended in his case so long as the war lasted. The Judge held that the petitioner should amend his prayer so as to state affirmatively what part of Louisiana he resided in, by the emancipation proclamation certain parishes in Louisiana were declared not to be in rebellion, and if petitioner lived in one of them, commercial intercourse was not restrained between it and the inhabitants of the loyal States. Assuming that the petition might be so amended as to avoid objection, the Judge said that the reason for suspending commercial intercourse in a public war subsists with equal force in an insurrection swollen into a civil war, and that the bar of the statute would be suspended during the continuance of the war. The Judge remarked, referring to a suggestion that, as a matter of fact, the petitioner was a rebel Colonel during the entire war, and that he left the city of Chicago early in 1861, for the purpose of engaging in the rebellion: "No such facts appear in the petition, and if they were stated therein, they would not affect the case. This is a civil proceeding—a proceeding in equity—and not a trial before a criminal tribunal or a military commission. It is impossible that an issue can be made in this cause to try the fact of the guilt or innocence of Mr. HALL. Were it admitted that he had been guilty of treason; that he had never been paroled or pardoned; after peace has been proclaimed, it is not upon a bill in equity that his crime can be established, or the penalty due to it be adjudged. Besides, it should be considered that both at the North and the South the courts have now to pass upon the legal consequences of the same acts of Congress and Presidential proclamations. Their legal effect was the same precisely there and here, and the rule of decision of cases as they arise must not be variant. In the courts of both sections loyal and disloyal ought to receive and will, he doubts not, receive the same measure of the same justice. In the case at bar, an alleged disloyal suitor may receive treatment by some deemed too lenient. If, to-morrow, a loyal soldier, who lay wounded, perhaps, in a hospital, while the term of years which should sweep away his farm was expiring, were to be treated in like manner by a Southern court, would the order permitting him to redeem be thought unjust? These considerations are not decisive of the law, but they tend to content us with a construction of it that may seem too favorable to our late enemies. This construction is alike favorable to our enemies and our friends. But, however that may be, it is the law, in my opinion, and, strike where it may, it must be administered." These are proper sentiments, and would, if emulated in spirit by the Bench all over the North, by its Governors and its legislators, its public men and its Press, do more to restore the Union than all the legislation that could be devised by Congress for the remainder of this century. Judge JAMISON is evidently an upright Judge, no matter what his politics may be, and we congratulate Chicago upon the incumbency of so fair and impartial a jurist.

THE triumph of the Conservatives in our recent city elections has sent a thrill of satisfaction through the whole country, cheering the hearts of the members of the Democratic or White Man's party everywhere. It was, indeed, a glorious victory, viewed in all its aspects and bearings; for, though but a small speck, a mere ripple, on the ocean of American politics, it was and is significant of the mighty reaction against negroism which is going on in the mind and will of the nation, and shows that it is extending to every part of the country—breaking out even in the camp of the enemy. But—woe! woe! to the material interests of the country!—this reaction comes too late to save the South, the country, the world, from commercial and financial ruin. The destruction of the Southern system of labor by the so called philanthropists of the North, has not only destroyed the wealth and commerce of the South, but is beginning to tell with tremendous effect on the trade, the wealth, the well being of the entire civilized world. Everything seems to be working together to prove this, and so to push on the grand reaction in public sentiment; but, we repeat, this revolution in the political world will come too late to save the country from the terrible ordeal of financial distress and impending ruin through which it is already called to pass. The withdrawal of the South's grand cotton crop, with the South's magnificent accompanying trade, from the markets of the world, as was predicted years and years ago, has blighted commerce in ever mart, on every ocean. Cotton is grown elsewhere now—in India, Africa, South America—but neither India, nor Africa, nor South America will spend the most if not all the proceeds of their cotton crops in the markets of Europe, as did the South. Hence the stagnation in trade now making itself fatally visible in New York, Liverpool, London, Paris, and all the commercial centers of Christendom. A letter just received from New York, under date of January 8, from an officer of the old army, a man of letters and of shrewd observation and large experience, who has thoroughly studied the practical working of the cotton trade in all its bearings, has the subjoined most significant passage. It discloses a state of affairs in the metropolis of our Western World, and gives a glimpse of the European commercial situation, which will doubtless be new to many of our readers. If, as is so often said, "Misery loves company," then, indeed, it would seem that the whole world is in a fair way to be most abundantly and most miserably gratified: "Here in New York, business is almost as dull and as inert as in Memphis. You walk by the large wholesale stores, and you can discern no one purchasing, while clerks and owners gaze gloomily forth through the plate-glass windows into the streets, as if looking out for the "crack of doom." I hear, too, that affairs are no better in Europe, and that this languor in trade has possession of the commerce of the world. Now, I believe sincerely (as who at heart does not?—EDITORS) that all this is due to the ruin that has been brought upon the labor system of the Southern people, and with their ruin has come that of the world." Who brought about this ruin of the labor system of the South? Who brought it about, and who—what ruthless and revengeful zealots and fanatics—continue to agravate it, and perpetuate it, with every circumstance and concomitant of miserable oppression and malignity that human ingenuity can devise? Who are they; by what names are they called? And what ought to be done with them? The very least that can be said in reply to this last question is, hurl them from power at the earliest possible moment, and put in their places, at the head of the Government, honest, high minded, strong handed, Constitutional men, who will do all that is humanly possible to mitigate the ruin that has been wrought, and who will bring the Government back upon the platform of the Constitution of our fathers, the Constitution as it was, as it still is, despite all the attempts of pseudo-legislators to change and destroy it, and as it shall be forever; for, with its complete and final destruction, if that blackest of mortal days should ever arrive, will, indeed, come that resounding, all-embracing "crack o' doom" for which the poor merchants of New York are said to be already looking out.

ON our first side will be found copious extracts from the speech of the Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, delivered at the Democratic Convention of that State on the 8th of January. What we publish are but a few of the oratorical jewels with which this grand speech abounds. Had we room we would place it entire before our readers, for never have we read an effort so abundant of true eloquence, vigorous and irresistible assault, and forcible and irrefutable conclusions. Beneath such ponderous assaults it is beyond the nature of things for Radicalism to stand, the impudent, bold and defiant imposture it now exhibits itself daily to the astonished gaze of a disgusted and indignant nation. It is the use of weapons like these speeches in the hands of such orators as Mr. VOORHEES that made it fall back in the late elections, and we much mistake the popular spirit, if in the great battle of next November, under similar influences, it is not routed "horse, foot and dragoons," from the field.

Colonel R. H. McEwen, an old citizen of Nashville, died on the 12th instant.

A large negro procession took place in St. Louis, on Monday, in celebration of the abolition of slavery in Missouri.

Papers have been discovered upon the person of Lennon, the Fenian, recently arrested in Dublin, which it is said reveal the whole plan of future operations in Ireland.

George Epstein, a legless beggar, who has been moving about the streets of St. Louis for the past year, has been taken in charge by the police. He owns property in New York valued at $65,000, and also has money invested in Cincinnati, Louisville and elsewhere.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently decided that drawing a check on a bank in which the drawer has no funds, and uttering it, is fraud both on the person to whom it is negotiated and on the bank, and that it is fraud in the holder of a check to present it for payment when he knows the drawer has no funds in the bank to meet it.

The New York *Herald* of the 14th, speaking of the action of Congress on the day previous, says: "From these movements in Congress, and others foreshadowed, from all the signs of the times, we may, we think, safely hazard the opinion that we are on the threshold of the most momentous events in the history of the United States."

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Convention.

Union of the Democrats and Conservatives in Mississippi.

The Battle to be Fought Under the Democratic Banner.

Railroad Disaster near Pittsburg.

Proceedings of the Fortieth Congress.

Stanton Sends in a Communication as Secretary of War.

JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., January 16.

In the convention to-day a resolution to stay the collection of debts was read and laid on the table.

The following says over: To insert in the constitution the following section: "All persons shall be entitled to equal civil and political rights, and no property qualification for eligibility to office or the rights of suffrage shall ever be required by law in this State."

The following resolutions were offered: To appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of exempting ten thousand dollars from execution; also to recommend the passage of such other ordinances as may in its opinion tend to discourage the credit system; one to instruct the committee on the various departments of the constitution to adopt the old constitution of Mississippi, and for making such omissions, additions and changes as the new order of things may require; one to instruct the Finance Committee to frame an ordinance levying a tax on property in the State, real and personal, to pay the expenses of this body; one to forever bar from the rights of citizenship, and subject to the pains and penalties of perjury, any citizen of the State who may hereafter engage in a duel, either as principal or accessory; another, that none of the public moneys of this State shall ever be used to support any sectional school, was referred to the Committee on Education.

The following was referred to the Committee on the Bill of Rights:

Resolved, That in public conveyances in this State all persons shall have the same rights, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

The Finance Committee reported a bill recommending the passage of an ordinance directing the auditor to issue $100,000 in warrants to pay the expenses of said Convention, said warrants to be received by Sheriffs for taxes, and by the State Treasurer, and directing the latter officer to apply all funds now in his hands, or that may hereafter be received, to cashing said warrants.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday next.

Sundry motions to invite the delegates to the Press Convention to seats on the floor, were lost or tabled.

The Convention of the Conservative Union party met to-day, and resolved to fight under the banner of the National Democratic party. All differences were harmonized, an Executive Committee appointed, and then the Convention adjourned.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, January 16.

The four hundred inmates of Deer Island Institution have been suddenly taken ill from the effects of poison, supposed to be arsenic administered in the food or water by unknown parties. With the exception of one matron it is believed all will recover. The symptoms are similar to the noted National Hotel disease at Washington some years since.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, January 16.

A collision occurred on the Allegheny Valley railroad to-day between two gravel trains, one of which had a caboose car attached containing twenty laborers. The caboose was entirely demolished and most of the men seriously injured. Three are reported dead.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16.

The Convention to-day adopted Pinchbeck's resolution providing for two daily sessions, commencing at eleven a.m. and 6 p.m. It is in session this evening, discussing resolutions relative to the organization of the courts.

TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, January 16.

The Legislature organized yesterday by electing Radical officers. The House stands, Democrats, 30; Radicals, 58.

The Senate, 5 Democrats and 20 Radicals.

The Governor's message refers only to local matters.

TITUSVILLE.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 16.

Four men, disguised, entered the house of John Benninghoof, last night, and securing the keys of the safe, robbed it of $100,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 16.

The celebrated Belle Boyd to-day obtained a divorce from her husband, Samuel U. Hardinge, for adultery.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 16.

The Legislature balloted twice to-day for Senator, without result.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, January 16.

A man was overhauled to-day near Waterford, who answers the description of Deasy, the Fenian who, with Kelly, was rescued at Manchester. He has been sent there for recognition by his fellow prisoners.

Two American Fenians, named Bowan and O'Neil, have been arrested at Glasgow.

The motion for changing the place for the trial of Burke, Casey and Maloney, to London is likely to be granted.

Fortieth Congress----First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 16.

SENATE.

The rules were modified so as to allow the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his Assistants to remain on the floor during the consideration of measures affecting the revenue.

A communication was received from Stanton, transmitting a list of the volunteer officers in the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill removing the tax upon cotton then came up. The Finance Committee move as an amendment, "that raw cotton imported from foreign countries, after July 1, 1868, shall be exempt from duty." Laid aside.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill re-enacting the Legal Tender acts, and providing for its contraction payable in gold. By instruction of the Committee it was laid on the table.

The special order being the House bill, making appropriations to supply the deficiences in the appropriations for the execution of the Reconstruction laws, and for the Quartermaster's department for the year ending June, 1868, was then taken up. The Finance Committee reported in favor of amending it by inserting the following:

"House of Representatives deficiences, decreased compensation to Congressional pillar $134,444 stationery $15,000; furniture, repairs, etc., $50,000; newspapers $12,500. Senate's deficiences, clerks, pages, etc., $33,800; additional messengers, librarries, etc., $15,000; labor and material for folding room, $50,000."

The amendment was agreed to, when the Committee asked that it be further amended by inserting under the head of Judiciary Salaries, "Marshal of the Supreme Court, to June 30th, 1868, $2,077." Agreed to. "In the Department of Education, "the salary of the Commissioner to March 3d, 1867, $192." Agreed to. Also, to further amend it by inserting the following as additional to section second:

"*Be it enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act of March 3d, 1803, entitled "An act further to amend the acts in the establishment and regulations of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, as authorizes the President on the application of the Secretary of any Department, to transfer moneys appropriated for any particular branch, for expenditure in the same Department, be, and the same is hereby repealed." Agreed to.

HOUSE.

Mr. Arnold offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the subject of an international copyright, and the best manner for encouraging cheap literature.

Two communications from Stanton were presented, and, on motion of Mr. Garfield, were ordered to be printed, so that the Secretary of War might be recognized.

The Senate's amendment to the anti-contraction bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then considered the new Reconstruction bill.

Messrs. Loughbridge and Payne spoke in favor and Kew opposed it.

Mr. Randall introduced a bill providing that the public funds shall not be deposited in any city where there is a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer. Referred to the Banking Committee.

The House then took a recess until seven p.m., for a general debate.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 13, 1868.—Senate met at twelve o'clock.

The credentials of A. V. S. Lindsley, Senator elect for Davidson county, were presented by Senator Nelson.

The oath of office was then administered by the Speaker, and Senator Lindsley took his seat as a member of the Senate.

No quorum being present, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 16.—The chief features in the session of the Senate yesterday was the message of Governor Brownlow. It is upon the subject of the disposition of that Radical elephant, the State militia, which the law requires shall be disbanded, there being no elections immediately to take place and no immediate use for the unterrified. The Governor in his message also charges the Secretary of State with an exhibition of bad temper, and will lose no more of his self-respect by authorizing the aforesaid Secretary to sign his name to official documents. The Governor wisely counsels further economy in the expenses of the State.

Mr. Lindsley, the new member from Davidson, went to work in earnest, and introduced a bill to amend the charter of Nashville, and another to define the qualifications of voters in its municipal elections.

The House bill removing all disabilities from holding office and sitting on juries on account of race or color, was referred to the Committee on the Constitution.

A bill to secure to the loyal citizens of Tennessee a recompense from the United States Government for losses incurred by the rebellion, was passed first reading and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill making habitual drunkenness a good cause for divorce from matrimony, was passed, and also a bill to endow a college for the colored people of Tennessee, by appropriating the $100,000 in land scrip given by the General Government to this State.

In the House there was no quorum until two o'clock p.m., when fifty-six members answered to their names.

A bill was introduced authorizing County Courts to fix the compensation of magistrates attending quarterly courts.

A bill for the protection of merchants, factors and cotton brokers, giving five days lien on tobacco sold or delivered; ayes, 49; noes, 8. Other business not of general interest, was transacted, and the House adjourned to nine o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON.

The Johnson-Stanton Imbroglio.

"The Surrender of General Grant."—He Goes Over to the Radicals.

[Special telegraphic correspondence of the Louisville Courier]

WASHINGTON, January 14.

"THE SURRENDER OF GRANT."

All other measures of great or less importance is lost sight of to-day, and that of the Johnson-Stanton imbroglio only discussed. The Rubicon is passed, and Grant in the camp of the Radicals, and the newsboys cry on the street, "Here's the evening papers—surrender of General Grant."

Stanton took possession of the War Office this morning, Grant vacating in accordance with the programme arranged by his Radical keepers.

THE SURRENDER TO BE CONSIDERED.

Mr. Johnson alone seemed to have been deceived. He was unwilling to believe Grant would abandon his post without orders from his superior officer. It may yet become a serious question how far Grant was justifiable in surrendering his place without orders relieving him. The action of the Senate should have been certified to the President and not to Grant, and it is charged the latter is guilty of palpable violation of the articles of war and thus subjects himself to court martial.

Stanton was escorted to the department by a body guard of Radical Senators, who subsequently returned and reported to a Senatorial caucus, which had assembled at the Capitol as a committee of safety, to take such action as they deemed necessary if the President had offered any opposition to the reinstatement of Stanton.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO.

What will now be the President's course seems not as yet to be determined. He will ignore Stanton entirely, and probably send a nomination to the Senate for Secretary of War. Stanton told Ben Wade last night that he would tender his resignation whenever a successor was confirmed by the Senate, but this is held impossible by those who know him.

It is more likely he will attempt to hold it until he is expelled by legal force. Of course he was not present at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The President will transact all business of the War Department hereafter through General Grant, and practically Stanton will be merely a clerk without duties in his own department.

The Radical Tennessee delegation waited on Stanton in a body and congratulated him and requested his influence to continue the Freedmen's Bureau operations in Kentucky and Tennessee after February 15th, when by order of the President it ceases in those States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT CHEAP!

The Graham Place

THIS beautiful and spacious residence and grounds are offered for rent to an acceptable tenant, from this date to January 1st, 1869. Possession given immediately.

Also, three or four suits of rooms in the Provine Block; and an A No. 1 Brick Storehouse—No 9 Howard Row. Apply to
Col. W. L. DUFF,
de23 368 Main street.

Just Received

AND for sale low for Cash:
2000 barrels Pink eye Potatoes;
500 barrels Peach-blow Potatoes;
1000 bales Hay.
By JOINER & KIRKLEY,
Ja17 24 Monroe street.

Bankrupt's Sale.

CASE No. 125—In the district Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Lipman & Pollock, bankrupts, district of West Tennessee.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate of Lipman & Pollock, will sell at auction, at the store No. 220 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee,
On Monday, January 27th, 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m., the entire stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, etc., now in said store, to the highest bidders for Cash.
WILLIAM Y. GIROUD, Assignee, etc.,
No. 430 Main street, Waldran Block.
Memphis, Tenn., January 14, A.D., 1868. Ja17

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

—AT—

LINDAUER, ARNOLD & CO.'S

311 Main Street, Corner Monroe.

WE are determined to retire from the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, and consequently offer our immense stock of Dry Goods at unprecedentedly low rates.
Special Bargains offered for a few days.
LINDAUER, ARNOLD & CO.

Notice.

WE have this day appointed Messrs. ALLISON BROTHERS our sole agents to settle and wind up our old business in this city.
All persons indebted to us, and all parties having claims in their possession for collection from our former agent, Mr. W. F. Paul, will please call and settle or address all communications to them only alone being authorized to receipt for payments made in liquidation of said business.
ALLISON, BROTHER & SONS.
MEMPHIS, TENN., December 1, 1867. de6

Notice.

HAVING been appointed Receiver for the Commercial Bank, I will enter upon my duties as such TO-DAY, and I request all parties having claims against said Bank, to present them to me for examination, that if correct they may be placed on list of liabilities.
All those who are indebted to said Bank, are notified to come forward promptly and settle their accounts.
J. A. OMBERG, Receiver
Ja15

Notice.

WE have this day appointed MR. J. W. WOLTERING as our agent, for the purpose of carrying on the
Stove, Oil, Lamp and Tin Business,
At No. 193 Main street, corner of Washington.
All contracts made by said J. W. Woltering will be binding on us. Mr. J. W. Woltering is authorized to sign the name of our firm in all settlements.
EDWARD BUKER,
H. KRACKE,
Memphis, January 1, 1868. Firm of H. Kracke & Co.

A Card.

Having taken charge of the business of Messrs. H. Kracke & Co. in the store, Oil, Lamp and Tinware Business, I respectfully invite the patronage of them as well as my friends and customers and the public generally, to my business in this line, promising satisfaction to all.
Special attention will be given to Roofing, Guttering and Repairing generally.
J. W. WOLTERING.
Memphis, January 1, 1868. Ja16

COAL! COAL!

C. T. PETERSON,
DEALER IN THE BEST
PITTSBURG COAL,
OFFICE, No. 13 Madison street. I have just received a fresh supply of No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, and am ready to supply all who may favor me with their orders at the lowest market rates.
Ja16

SMITH & LEECH,
RECTIFIERS AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS
342 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
To the trade only. Liberal inducements to Cashpurchasers.
Ja9

FASHIONABLE
Boot and Shoemakers,
LINEHAUER & BRO. Agents.
THIS well known firm is now located at 304 Second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Stillman Block.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee and Manager ..... W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager ..... SHIRLEY H. FRANCIS
Treasurer ..... C. D. STRIBLING

Last benefit of the great artist
EDWIN BOOTH!
MISS MARY McVICKER.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 17TH.
LADY OF LYONS.
CHANGE OF TIME.
☞ Doors open at a quarter past seven; Curtain rises quarter to eight.
☞ General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance.

VARIETIES THEATER.

CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS.
CHAS. H. H. BROOM ..... Lessee and Proprietor.
BEHOLD THE ARRAY OF TALENT AT THIS TEMPLE OF FUN!
EMILLE AUGUSTA LAMEREAUX,
MISS HELEN DEVERE,
MISS LULA WHARTON,
MISS KATE PARTINGTON,
GRAND BALLET OF TWELVE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, under the direction of Miss EMILLE AUGUSTA LAMEREAUX, the Spanish Dancer.
JOHNNY BARE and OSCAR WILLIS, the King and Prince of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.
TONY BENTON, the Irish Lad.
DELAWARE BOYS in their champion Double Clog.
Wanted—Twenty Ladies' Girls.
Admission.....50 cents; | Private Boxes.....$5.00
☞ Doors open at six o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Ja16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN BAGGING, TIES
And Plantation Supplies Generally,
No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments to DICKMAN, HILL & CO., New Orleans.

AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

THE sale, by Trustee, of the Furniture, etc., of this establishment, will be concluded on MONDAY MORNING, 20th of January, commencing at 10 o'clock.
Some handsome Wardrobes, Bedsteads, etc., and the COOKING RANGE and improvements will be offered; also, one six-pocket BILLIARD TABLE, nearly new; also Chess and Backgammon. This will be the last opportunity for bargains.
T. W. BROWN, Trustee.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
Ja17 Auctioneers.

Assignee's Sale.

ON MONDAY, 27th of January, I will at 12 o'clock, at the
Headquarter's Saloon, No. 40 Jefferson street,
Proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for Cash, at public outcry, the stock of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Pictures, Gas and Bar fixtures of said Saloon. Sale imperative.
Ja16 ED. GREENWOOD, Assignee.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
AT AUCTION,
Of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shades,
Window Curtains, Trimmings, and
FURNITURE of Every Description,
FROM Common Split bottom Chairs to Solid Rosewood and Mahogany Sofas, and from common Hemp Carpet to Royal Medallion and Axminster Carpets.
Having engaged in the manufacture of Furniture at Louisville, Kentucky, I desire to close out my entire stock at once, and will offer the same from day to day until the whole is closed out. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock,
On Wednesday Morning, 15th inst.
Catalogues of the articles to be sold will be ready early on the day of sale.
JOHN A. DICKINSON.
W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auctioneers. No. 236 Second street. Ja12

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS
Near the Town of Bartlett,
ON THE MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD,
On Saturday, the 8th of February, 1868.
BY virtue of a deed in trust, made to me by R. T. Reaves, Esq., and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 61, pages 3 5, 3 6, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following tracts of land, lying in Shelby county, within one mile of the town of Bartlett, and part of the homestead of the late William P. Reaves, Esq., deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lot No. 4; thence south 46 chains to its northeast corner; thence east 16 chains 25 links to a stake with a black post oak and elm pointers; thence north 46 chains to a stake in the south line of lot No. 2; the nce west to chain 25 links to the beginning, containing 67 acres more or less.
PLACE OF SALE—In front of Maj. R. S. Taylor's store, Bartlett, Shelby county.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
TIME OF SALE—Second saturday in February, 1868, at 10 a.m.
Jal ANDREW J. KELLAR, Trustee.

Public Sale
OF THE
HOMESTEAD TRACT
OF
GENERAL SAMUEL J. HAYS,
At Jackson, Tennessee.
WE shall, through Messrs. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers offer at public sale, upon the premises,
On Thursday, 16th Day of January,
The beautiful and valuable Homestead Tract of the late General SAMUEL J. HAYS, containing 1,150 acres of land in and immediately adjacent to the city of Jackson, Tennessee, subdivided into Lots and small Tracts, suitable for Residences and small Farms. The Mansion is one of the most elegant and spacious in Tennessee, situated on beautiful and highly ornamented grounds. The advantages of railroad facilities from the two roads now in operation, to be increased by the Vicksburg and New Orleans Air Line road, passing through Pamunkey and connecting with the Mississippi Central at this point, making it a center of commercial and manufacturing importance which has given vitality and growth to Jackson even under all the depressing influences which have retarded almost every other place in the South. In sanitary and health, Jackson is notoriously one of the most attractive cities in the South.
TERMS OF SALE.—Third cash; balance in one and two years with interest secured by trust deeds.
A. J. HAYS,
R. R. HAYS,
MIDDLETON HAYS,
F. H. FARRINGTON.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
de23 Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PITTSBURG COAL
233 1-2
YARD.
I HAVE removed my office to 233 1-2 Main street, next to the Cluer Building, where I am prepared to fill with the No. 1 PITTSBURG COAL, all orders with which I may be favored.
Ja17 H. S. PACKER, Coal Dealer.

Notice.

TO all whom it may concern: I will apply at the February term of the Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, for the confirmation of the settlement of the estate of John Watson, deceased.
H. S. WILLIFORD,
Ja16 Administrator of John Watson, deceased.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of PRICE & YEATMAN, is dissolved by mutual consent, to date from January 1st, 1868, M. PRICE retiring. Either member of said firm being authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PRICE & YEATMAN.

The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand No 11 Monroe street, by
WM. E. YEATMAN.
Ja15

Attachment Suit.

George K. Duncan vs. John C. G

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY, : : : : JANUARY 17, 1868

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail Daily	2:01 P.M.	2:30 P.M
Grand Junction Accommodation (daily ex-cept Sunday)	8:30 P.M.	10:30 A.M
Somerville Accommodation (daily, ex-cept Sunday)	8:35 A.M.	5:10 P.M

Railroad time crosses minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 298 Main street and at Depot.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express—Daily	5:25 P.M.	6:05 P.M
Way's Accommodation	10:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M
Freight	5:15 P.M.	7:40 A.M

Express runs daily. Accommodation and Freight daily ex-cept Sunday. Time to New Orleans 22 hours and 45 minutes.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	7:00 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Night Express	7 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
Brownsville Accommodation	10:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.

Railroad time 18 minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 275 Main street. Depot east of Main street.

POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, New York, Nashville and all cities South and East, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at 5:15 p.m.

All stations on Mississippi and Tennessee Southern and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at 5:15 p.m.

All business on the Memphis and Louisville and Branch railroads, at 7:30 p.m.

All Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Wadley's and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads, at 12:45 p.m.

ROBERT C. DAVIS, Postmaster.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Captain J. C. Thrall is our only authorized traveling agent. He is empowered by us to make collections, receive subscriptions, and establish news agencies in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and North Alabama. His receipts will be recognized by us.

M. C. GALLAWAY & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested NOT TO PAY any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorizing them to collect.

M. C. GALLAWAY & Co.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE will from this date (7th day of December, 1867) refuse to pay the individual bills of any person connected with the paper. No debts against the AVALANCHE will be paid unless they originate in the office.

M. C. GALLAWAY & Co.

NOTICE—COMMERCIAL BANK.—Those who owe the AVALANCHE for either advertising or subscriptions, previous to November 1st, 1867, can pay the same by checks on the Commercial Bank at par.

DEAD.—The negro girl Sallie, burned so severely last week at the residence of Colonel Robertson, has since died.

WATCH STOLEN.—Albert Hayes, a negro, stole the watch of John Jones, for which he was arrested by J. Costillio, and committed for trial by Squire Miller.

DISCHARGED.—Charles Pigeon and his wife were yesterday arrested, charged by a woman named Mary Smith with stealing $250 from her. She could not prove it, and they were discharged.

TOBACCO STOLEN.—Wednesday night, during the fire at the Bradley block, the store of Clarke & Co., 201 Front street, was entered and six boxes of tobacco carried off.

GARROTED.—Wednesday night four white soldiers met Frank Bledsoe, a negro, near the navy yard, and garroted him. They got $45 in money, and $30 worth of clothes. Bledsoe went up to the navy yard yesterday to try and identify them.

FOUR OAKS.—We have received from Cleves & Co., Main street, a copy of this month's excellent novel by Ann Sheridan. Those who wish to read a well written, interesting story, with a well developed plot, will procure a copy.

A BOLD THEFT.—Mrs. Malatesta, who lives next door to the Court Recess, near the Criminal Court, had the clothes line in her back yard cleared of its burden in midday. The thief was never entered from the back, and not a garment of a large washing left.

Just received by Joe Locke, in AVALANCHE building, Godey and Peterson's Magazine for February, Waverley Magazine, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Weekly, and all of the leading monthly and periodicals. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of books, stationery, playing cards, etc.

REMOVAL.—Our energetic friends, Hitt & Corwine, have moved their job printing office to No. 24 Jefferson street, next door to the AVALANCHE building, and are prepared to execute all kinds of printing. We welcome them as neighbors.

BUTTER THIEF.—A man named John Lynch yesterday afternoon snatched a couple of rolls of butter from William's meat store, on Jefferson street, and ran away with it. He was overhauled by Officer Charles Martin, and taken to the Central station.

REMEMBER.—The sale at the furniture rooms of John A. Dickinson, No. 256 Second street, will be continued this morning at ten o'clock. We certainly think this will prove a good opportunity to buy carpets, furniture, etc., at reasonable rates.

RELIGIOUS.—Dr. Miller, pastor of the first Baptist Church of this city, has resigned its pastoral charge and returns to Kentucky, his native State. His resignation was unexpected by his congregation, by whom he was greatly admired. His removal is sincerely regretted, not only by his congregation, but the community. He will preach his last sermon Sabbath morning next.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In reply to an article in your columns this morning, signed "Conservative," suggesting my name for the Sheriffalty of Shelby county, I would say, I have no aspirations for the position, but there are less responsible positions in the gift of the people in which I would be most happy to serve the public.

GEO. R. POWELL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The petit jury of the United States District Court is composed of W P Dickinson, R H Sylvester, R B Mitchell, Lou Lourie, J T Cartwright, R Hough, J N Oliver, W A Motley, R F Patterson, B M Levy, A F Morgan, Arch Read, J Hawley, A F Shaw, A H Shaw, John Morrison, R Savage, James Kimball, Wm Rosselle, Benj Bingham, Jos Behr, W C Byrd and B F Frank.

THE FIRE IN THE BRADLEY BLOCK.—The loss by this fire, on Wednesday morning, will not probably exceed $5,000. Low Bros. were fully insured, having one policy in the Ætna for $3,000, and another in the Hartford for the same amount. Downes & Co.'s loss was almost entirely from water, and they are fully insured. The building itself, we learn, was also insured for $14,000.

AN INCIDENT.—Yesterday the "Nondescript" sat in his pride of intellect and wealth of jaw in the court room, when he said—

"Mr. Clerk, make out a bond for the signature of this gentleman," a colored friend of his standing by.)

The clerk was *deep* in his books, and absent minded, and he answered—

"Yes, sure,!"

Hunter frowned, but as he thought he had enough contempt cases he would not issue an attachment against the clerk, and even the niggers in the court room went into a loud guffaw.

AN EPISODE.—After the adjournment of the Council last night, Dr. Keller called Alderman Johnson to account for a reference which he had made to him during the session of the Board. Johnson denied the soft impeachment, when Dr. Keller told him that if he ever referred to him again in that manner he would cut his ears off, and called him a liar and scoundrel. This Johnson richly merited for his allusions not only to Dr. Keller, but to him, in which allusions, were grossly personal, and should have been stopped immediately by the gavel of the Chairman. The animus of the whole matter is that Johnson wants to sell his old drugs to the city, having, as Dr. Keller told him publicly yesterday, an old stock on hand, and not having imported an ounce of drugs for twelve years. We hope that Dr. Keller will see that the drugs he receives are pure and good.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. C. Powers, a well known dry goods salesman has become connected with Seessel's dry goods store. Quite an acquisition.

Alderman McDavitt is now acting as Mayor *pro tempore* in the absence of Dr. Litchfield.

Mr. Seabrook Reid and Miss Jennie Brooke were married last night at Grace church, by Rev. Dr. Brooke, the rector, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wheat, Rev. Dr. White, Rev. Dr. Nicholson and Rev. Mr. Simpson. The bridal party consisted of Mr. Willie Gilmer, and Miss Katie Lee Brooke; Capt. Lewis Timberlake and Miss Fay Brooke; Mr. Rodt. Freeman and Miss Sallie Trezevant; Major Ed. Freeman and Miss Julia Durr; Mr. Charles Johnson and Miss Eudora Bayliss. The bride was given away by Colonel W. B. Miller, Miss Sallie R. Gibson attending the groom. The organ on the occasion was played by Professor Leo Wheat, assisted by Miss Nicholson. We wish this finely mated couple all the happiness which their utmost wish could desire, and pray that the stream of their united loves may flow on evenly and placidly to the ocean of eternity.

Ex-Mayor Hedges has now full control of the Controller's office, and will, we prophesy, exhibit as energetic administration of its affairs.

Squire Heinrich, we are sorry to hear, is sick We hope it is nothing serious.

Mr. Peter Wren is seriously indisposed. He was taken ill on Wednesday afternoon, but we hope soon again to see his welcome face in our daily rounds.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen was called together yesterday by the acting Mayor, to take into consideration the question of towing up the French vessel. Severe from New Orleans, and granting her free wharfage while here. After a great deal of discussion, the matter was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Aldermen Cartwright, O'Donnell, Ruffin, Passmore and Wickersham, who will report as soon as possible.

Father Snyder asked the privilege of using the hall in the hospital building for the purpose of giving a ball for the benefit of his church, which Alderman Wickersham sought to the bitter end, and finally voted against it.

An ordinance was passed compelling city officers to pay into the treasury the same species of funds which they receive in collections.

The bonds of Messrs. Chandler and Helm were approved.

Alderman Ruffin introduced a resolution rescinding the action of the Council in regard to the city dispensaries, which excited much discussion, but it was finally passed, Aldermen Johnson and Wickersham taking strong and bitter grounds against the movement. During the debate Johnson said that they had cost the city $5,000 a year, and that 150 charity patients had been thus relieved by them. Johnson was in favor of the old principle of taking pauper prescriptions to the nearest drug store. (Nobody can blame him for this, as he keeps a drug store, and he wished to sell the prescriptions himself, as was broadly charged by Alderman Passmore.) The fuss hit not been made by the poor, but by men who wanted to get back into office, and by other parties who wished to avoid doing their duty. (He meant Dr. Keller.)

Wickersham said that this matter needed reform, like the distribution of food and *provender* to the poor. Those dispensaries are not necessary; it was useless to keep two physicians, two clerks and *two fires* burning.

The discussion was rich, and we took extended notes of it, intending to give it in full, but are prevented for want of space.

A resolution was offered to allow the hospital physician to buy his own drugs, under the supervision of the Hospital Committee, which was lost, and the Board adjourned.

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GRAND JUNCTION.

Meeting to Memorialize the Legislature and Congress for Relief.

Destitute Condition of the Country.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN., January 11, 1868.

Quite an interesting meeting was held here today—interesting and instructive, as showing the true condition of the surrounding region, and the absolute necessity for immediate relief, *if the people are to make a crop this year.*

About one p.m. a large crowd of the citizens of the town and vicinity, with a number of others from the neighborhood of Saulsbury, assembled in the large storeroom of Mr. W. S. Morgan.

The meeting being called to order, G. A. Woodson, Esq., of Grand Junction, stated that the appointment for a public meeting, on this occasion, had been made at the instance of his brother magistrates, Esquires Todd and Crawford, of the vicinity of Saulsbury, and himself, for the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming and distressed condition of the people, and, if deemed advisable, of memorializing the State and National legislatures for relief. At the close of his remarks he nominated the Rev. N. A. D. Bryant, Chairman, and P. H. Watson, Esq., Secretary of the meeting, and these gentlemen were accordingly chosen without opposition.

After the appointment of the officers, Mr. Woodson, being called on to explain more particularly the objects of the meeting, proceeded to do so at some length, dwelling with great feeling and eloquence on the unexampled destitute condition of the people at large, both white and black, and particularly the agricultural class. He said that, under the Constitution, it was perhaps impossible for the Legislature to afford relief by extending the stay law and applying it to all classes of judgments and executions, but that relief might be afforded by extending and enlarging the homestead exemption laws, and by measures of that character that purpose. A good deal had been said lately, in and out of Congress, about appropriating thirty, forty or sixty millions to aid the South to make a crop, and if the Government could be made secure, with a guaranty of four or five per cent. on the amount loaned, there was a prospect that an appropriation of at least forty millions for distribution among Southern farmers could be obtained. But whatever was done, must be done *at once*, and it must take the shape of *money relief*. Nothing else would meet the case.

J. P. Pryor, of Lagrange, explained the plan, as he understood it, of Labor Unions for each county, recently adopted by the Convention, (known as the Memphis Convention,) of which Gen. E. S. Austin, formerly of Memphis and now a river bottom planter) and which had already been adopted in Warren county, Mississippi, and perhaps in other counties. By this plan, the labor-employers of each county were, under an appropriate Constitution, By-laws and regulations, organized into a society or corporation, with a President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, for the purpose of obtaining, in their associated or corporate capacity, the provisions necessary for the whole county. For these provisions the crop was to be mortgaged, and at the end of the year the indebtedness thus incurred is to take precedence of all others. To obtain provisions by means of those "Labor Unions" was, of course, the first grand object; but another, and vitally important one, was also proposed to be accomplished, *to-wit*: To make the freedmen work full time instead of half time, or less, as has been the case since the enactment of, by describing minutely, in the Constitution and *By-laws*, the whole scheme of plantation or farm labor, with proper penalties for non-performance of duty. Mr. Austin had obtained the indorsement and recommendation of Generals Hancock, Ord and other military Governors of the South-western States, and, perhaps, among the reasons for the "Labor Union" plan, and was now at Washington endeavoring, with good prospect of success, to secure for it the countenance and support of the executive and legislative departments of the Government.

The Chairman called on Dr. N. W. Prewitt for his views; but the Doctor, declining to make a formal speech, stated that he entirely coincided in sentiment with the Chairman in regard to the matter in hand; that the people of the country were in a bad state of destitution, and that what was wanted was a speedy relief in the shape of an appropriation by Congress to enable the planters to make the crop of 1868.

The Chairman then followed with some sensible advisory remarks, addressed to the colored people, quite a number of whom had, by this time, made their way into the room.

Mr. G. A. Woodson availed himself of the occasion to "define his position," disclaiming ever having aided with the freedmen as against the whites. Also, gave the negroes some good advice, and appealed to them to go to work and do their whole duty. The drift of his remarks seemed to be, that though always a decided Union man, he had never felt that he could act with the extremists of any party.

Harry M. Hill, Esq., a promising young lawyer of Bolivar, happening to be present, was now loudly called on to explain more particularly the objects of the meeting, proceeded to do so at some length, dwelling with great feeling and eloquence on the unexampled destitute condition of the people at large, both white and black, and particularly the agricultural class. He said that, under the Constitution, it was perhaps impossible for the Legislature to afford relief by extending the stay law and applying it to all classes of judgments and executions, but that relief might be afforded by extending and enlarging the homestead exemption laws, and by measures of that character to that end, he understood, was the prime object of the meeting.

The chairman stated that *instant relief*, in the way of money, or means of some kind or other, to buy provisions wherewith to feed the laborers who were to make the crop of 1868, was what was wanted, and proposed that Congress also should be memorialized through and by the State Legislature for

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WASHINGTON.

The Passage of the Supreme Court Bill in the House of Representatives.

The Military Dictatorship in the House.

Mr. Brooks' Minority Report Against it.

Singular Communication from Gen. Grant.

In the House on Monday, after the report closed which we published yesterday, the bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Supreme Court to set aside an act of Congress, passed by a vote of one hundred and ixteen against thirty-nine.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the title by adding the words, "Requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Court to declare a law of the United States invalid."

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, suggested instead, to make the amendment read, "And to regulate the jurisdiction thereof."

Mr. Wilson accepted the suggestion, and the title was so amended.

Mr. Garfield moved to suspend the rules, that he might introduce a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment, by the discharge of one Major General, the one who was last commissioned in that grade before the first of January, 1868—General Hancock.

After a very decided indication on the part of Messrs. Brooks, Randall and others that a resort to filibustering would be had to prevent the bill passing, Mr. Garfield withdrew his motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday.

On Tuesday Mr. Brooks, on behalf of himself and Mr. Beck, presented a minority report. In doing so, he stated that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] was also opposed to the bill, though on different grounds; they being opposed to it on principle, and he [Stevens] being opposed to it because he did not deem it effective enough, but was rather for a bill to make a President of the United States than to carry out the objects stated in the bill. Mr. Brooks thereupon read the minority report, as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Reconstruction, so-called, submit among others the following as some of their reasons in opposition to the bill:

First—That a Congress, *ex parte*, is asked in the first section to abrogate and destroy all civil government in ten States, four, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, being of the original thirteen that started the Government and created the Constitution; while four others of that thirteen, making eight in all, have just been demonstrating through their popular elections that they recognize their civil governments, and guarantee as far as popular voice can their preservation, not destruction, as legal governments. Self government and representation are cardinal principles of a Republic, and solemnly ordained in our Federal Constitution; but this section ignores both, and robs ten States of the Union and their twelve million inhabitants of all protection from the judiciary or executive branches of the Government, while dooming them to a military despotism.

Second—That a Congress thus representing but a part of the people, and that part now in a minority, even if a full Congress, in the parliamentary sense of that word, would be but one of the three great branches of the Government with no right, no power to invalidate or deny the recognition of judicial or legislative power as asserted in the bill. The executive or judiciary has as much right to proclaim or adjudicate that Congress shall not be recognized as Congress has thus to enact for the executive and judiciary. Both are as much the Government and the creation of the Constitution as the House of Representatives or the Senate, and the executive, elected by the whole people, better represents the principle of popular goverement than a Senate, the mere arbitrary creation of the State.

Third—That the invalidation or nullification of executive and judicial power in ten States is not only a violation of the Federal Constitution, but, without direct repeal of the great military acts of 1792, 1795 and March 3, 1807, putting the army and navy and militia of the United States, in certain cases, at the disposal of the President; also in conflict with the fundamental judiciary act of 1789; also in conflict with article 4, section 5, of the Constitution, which, while guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, also guarantees, on application of the civil authorities of States, protection against domestic violence or invasion, such as is contemplated in the bill.

Fourth—That the second and third sections are in utter violation of the Constitution, article 2, section 2, which declares the President to be Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, inasmuch as the general of the army is there authorized to be commander-in-chief, and to remove by his order alone any and all officers of the United States army independent of the Constitution and the people elected commander-in-chief. This is unerture of a general of the army with the supreme dictatorship is, as if in solemn mockery, set forth to be to recognize civil governments republican in form.

Fifth—That the whole act is revolutionary and incendiary in arraying Congress—but one branch of the Government—against the co-ordinate branches, and in respect to the Constitutional equals of Congress, and in some respects the Constitutional superior of that Congress, and thereby calculated, if not intended, to involve the whole country in commotion and civil strife, the end of which no human eye can foresee.

JAMES BROOKS, of New York.
JAMES B. BECK, of Kentucky.

Mr. Boutwell called attention to the fact that in the minority report reference was made to the Reconstruction Committee, so-called. He regarded that expression as indecorous to the House.

Mr. Brooks said he had used the expression because civil governments in some of the Southern States were, in the bill reported by the committee, spoken of as "so-called" civil governments. He would, however, strike the word out of the report. Brooks continued his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Bingham explained and advocated the bill as clearly constitutional as any act passed by Congress.

During his remarks, Mr. Eldridge asked whether the bill did not detract from the powers of the Executive.

Mr. Bingham replied that the President, as commander-in-chief, was subject to such laws as Congress might pass for the government of the army and navy. Mr. Bingham concluded his remarks.

The Speaker presented a communication from the General of the army, with a telegram from Major General Meade, commanding the Third district, as follows:

"Under the pending bill in Congress, directing military commanders to fill the offices in the States under their command, rescinds the test oath in the provision to select qualified voters, I am informed that its execution in this district will be practically impracticable."

Mr. Brooks characterized it as a novelty in legislation for the head of the army to transmit a dispatch for the purpose of influencing the action of the House.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

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EDWARD FITZGERALD, Attorney.
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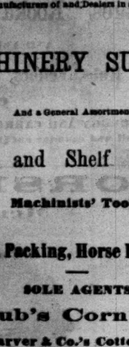

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